LIBRARY

FEATHERSTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1950

FEATHERSTONE

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH
1950

BY

J. F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

FEATHERSTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL - 1950

Chairman: Cr. A. Booth

Vice Chairman: Cr. T. Morgan

Cr. W. Bingley

Cr. H. Darbyshire

Cr. G. E. Darnton

Cr. A. Evans

Cr. W. Griffiths

Cr. J. Harper

Cr. J. Parker

C.C. E. Rowley

Cr. C. J. Williams

Cr. H. Woodcock

Clerk to the Council:

H. Tattersall, A.L.A.A., F.R.Econ.S.

Medical Officer of Health:

John F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

John Hilsley, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

C O N T E N T S.

		Page.
PART ONE:	Statistics and Social Conditions	1
PART TWO:	Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious and Other Diseases	4
PART THREE:	Maternity and Child Welfare	6
PART FOUR:	School Medical Services	8
PART FIVE:	Home Nursing	8
PART SIX:	Care and After Care	8
PART SEVEN:	Mental Health	9
PART EIGHT:	Ambulance Service	9

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
9, Horsefair,
Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of The Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration a Report on the Health and Health Services of Featherstone during the year 1950.

The Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies is complementary to this Report.

For your information certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

The compilation of his Annual Report is a fitting time for the Medical Officer of Health to sit back and take stock. Is he providing a range of personal health services that the public need? Are additional services called for? Are those already available being used as they should by the public? Are they unnecessarily expensive? Are the standards of all those things which go to make up what we call "environmental hygiene" satisfactory?

The Medical Officer in the West Riding is in some ways in a fortunate position. Not only is he responsible to his Local Authority for the general supervision of their environmental services, but he is also responsible as Divisional Medical Officer to the Local Health Authority for the administration of the personal health services in the area. These two appointments are separate and distinct, yet they are united by a common aim, improvement

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29204793

in the health and environment both of the individual and of the local community.

You will see from the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report that our water supply throughout the year has been of satisfactory quality. The low pressures in certain parts of our district will be improved when certain new works now being undertaken are completed.

Good work has been done during the year in privy conversion, and our efforts in this direction must be maintained.

The shortage of houses remains acute. The fourteen houses completed during the year brings the total number of post-war houses to 412 - a very creditable total for our area. Nevertheless the demand for them is unabated and we still have a waiting list of 751.

The year has produced less new legislation than we have become accustomed to during the past few years, but there has been some tightening up of the law relating to milk supplies, and we have also gained powers giving us improved control over the handling of food.

In the personal health services we have much to offer the public, and the people have shown themselves abundantly eager to take advantage of all the facilities offered. To the expectant mother we can offer care and supervision during her pregnancy, her confinement and afterwards. Her labour will be made easier by modern drugs and by gas and air analgesia. The welfare of the infant during its first year of life is our special care. It will be visited in its home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to come to the Child Welfare Clinic, where all necessary help and advice will be given. Any necessary additional foods will be supplied at very reasonable prices. Every effort will be made to have it immunised against diphtheria before completing its first year of life. This can be carried out either at the

clinic or by its family practitioner.

This supervision is maintained during the toddler stage, until the child finally enters school when it comes under the care of the School Medical Service, whose officers are those to whom it is already accustomed.

While at school it will receive regular routine medical examinations, the number depending on its need. Its minor ailments will be attended to at the clinic. The worried parent can consult the school doctor there and the delicate child can receive special supervision. Specialist services are offered to children in need of eye treatment, ear, nose and throat treatment, and orthopaedic treatment. An ultra violet light session is available to all children who require it.

The care of the child, however, is the responsibility of many others than members of the Health Department, and it has been our aim to work as closely as possible in friendly co-operation with the parent and the teacher, and in the less fortunate cases with the Welfare Department, the Children's Department, the N.S.P.C.C., and the Probation Officer. All of these bodies can be of great help to one another in the handling of a particular case.

We have, too, responsibilities for the patient admitted to and discharged from hospital. A close liaison is being built up between the Health Visiting Staff of the County Council and the Welfare Staff of the hospitals in our area. We have our own Home Nursing Service which, under the supervision of the family doctor, cares for the patient discharged from hospital. The growth of this service in Featherstone has been spectacular. Prior to 1949 it had no Home Nursing Service whatever. Two Home Nurses were appointed during that year and the demand which had existed for their services was soon made apparent.

By the end of the year they had between them nursed 194 cases and had made 6,524 visits. During the year under review these totals have risen to 213 cases nursed and 7,416 visits. While the provision of such a service produces little effect on vital statistics, there is no doubt whatever that it beings great benefit to the public in increased comfort and improvement in health. Another important branch of our after-care work is the provision of home helps in cases of need. Fees are charged for these according to income.

Our Health Services, then, are wide in their scope and make heavy demands on the staff who have to operate them. In concluding my report I cannot do better than pay tribute to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his colleague, and to all members of my staff, in the clinics, in the "field", and in the office, for their loyalty and support during the year.

I am Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

PART ONE

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District: 4,425 acres

Population, mid-year, Registrar-General's estimate: 13,750

Number of inhabited houses at end of 1950: 3,843

Rateable Value at end of: 1950 - £54,248. 1949 - £54,415.

Product of penny rate: 1950 - £208/15/1d. 1949 - £198/12/7d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1949.

Live Births.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	138 (137)	113 (136)	251 (273)
Illegitimate	5 (1)	6 (5)	11 (6)
Total	143 (138)	119 (141)	262 (279)

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population: 19.05 (20.54)

Still Births.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	3 (7)	5 (3)	8 (10)
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Rate per 1,000 live and still births: 29.6 (34.6)

Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population: .58 (.74)

Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Total.
All age groups	72 (90)	61 (68)	133 (158)

Deaths - Infants under one year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	12 (7)	- (3)	12 (10)
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths - Infants under four weeks.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	7	-	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Maternal Deaths. NIL (1)

Death Rates.

General rate per 1,000 population	9.67	(11.63)
All infants per 1,000 live births	45.80	(35.84)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	47.80	(36.63)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil	(Nil)
Maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	(3.5)

It will be noted that the number of births in 1950 is 17 fewer than those of 1949 and 38 fewer than those of 1948.

The number of infant deaths has been increased by two.

I am glad to report that there has been no maternal death during the year.

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table.

TABLE I.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	2	3
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Meningo-coccal Infections	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm stomach	3	2	5
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm breast	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	7	7
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	9	19
Coronary disease, angina	5	4	9
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	18	17	35
Other circulatory disease	2	1	3
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis	5	2	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	5	16
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
All other accidents	4	1	5
	72	61	133

The number of deaths registered during the year was 133, 25 less than last year. This yields a death rate of 9.67 per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population, as against a figure of 11.63 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales is 11.6.

The principal causes of death as compared with 1949, 1948, 1947, and 1946 are as follows:-

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Heart Disease	46	41	39	31	40
Cancer	16	25	25	21	15
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	19	18	16	16	19
Bronchitis	7	14	11	12	7
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	8	7	6	5

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1950 is 45.8, compared with 29.8 which is the figure for England and Wales. The following Table gives causes of infant deaths during 1950, classified into age groups and months of incidence.

TABLE II

Cause of Death.	Age Groups								All ages under 1 yr.		
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	1-3 mth	3-6 mth	6-9 mth	9-12 mth.	M.	F.	Tot
Prematurity	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gastro enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Injury due to Birth	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	6	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	12	-	12

The following Table gives a general survey of infant deaths throughout the year.

TABLE III

Cause of Death.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Prematurity	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Injury due to Birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	2

Total - 12

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR PREVIOUS SEVEN YEARS AS COMPARED WITH 1950

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate.
1943	20.9	11.4	66
1944	22.9	10.6	35
1945	21.8	11.3	40
1946	21.4	10.1	65
1947	25.3	11.1	37
1948	22.4	10.8	37
1949	20.5	11.6	36
1950	19.0	9.7	46

P A R T T W O.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases throughout the year.

TABLE IV

Disease.	Jan/ Mar	Apl/ Jun	Jul/ Sep	Oct/ Dec	Total	Deaths	No. of cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	12	-	6	10	28	-	26
Whooping Cough	35	126	26	10	197	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Measles	-	11	6	5	22	-	-
Pneumonia	1	3	-	2	6	2	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	8	8	-	7
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	2	1	3	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	1	-	-	1	2	-	1
Totals	51	140	40	39	270	4	39

It will be noted that Whooping Cough was prevalent during the year. The Ministry of Health have not yet approved a vaccine for use against Whooping Cough, though extensive field trials indicate that such vaccines do exist. Efforts will be made next year by the Local Health Authority to get such a vaccine made available in our clinics.

Measles follows a two yearly cycle and this has been a "low measles" year.

The 28 cases of Scarlet Fever compare favourably with the 62 notified last year.

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year under review.

Immunisation.

181 children under the age of five years (36 being under the age of one year) and six children over the age of five years received a full course of primary immunisation against diphtheria. In addition, 163 children received a reinforcing injection.

A special immunisation session was held at Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone, on the first Tuesday of each month; and the annual comb-out of the schools was carried out by Dr. Duncan as in former years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of tuberculous persons.

TABLE V

No. of Cases in Register:	Respiratory M.	Respiratory F.	Non-Respiratory M.	Non-Respiratory F.	Total
At commencement of 1950	41	22	15	17	95
Notified for first time during 1950	12	5	-	2	19
Restored to Register	1	-	-	-	1
Removed during 1950	2	1	-	-	3
At the end of 1950	52	26	15	19	112

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table.

TABLE IV

Entries relating to:-	Respiratory M.	Respiratory F.	Non-Respiratory M.	Non-Respiratory F.	Total
Persons who have died	2	1	-	-	3
Who have recovered	-	-	-	-	-
Revision of diagnosis	-	-	-	-	-
Persons who have ceased to reside in the district.	-	-	-	-	-
	2	1	-	-	3

In the following Table new cases and mortality are classified.

TABLE VII

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 and under 45	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 and under 55	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 and under 65	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
65 and over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12	5	-	2	2	1	-	-

P A R T T H R E E.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics were held throughout the year as follows.

Child Welfare Clinic.

Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone. Wednesday at 1.30 p.m.

Average attendance 53 babies.

Toddlers Clinic.

Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone. Second and fourth Thursday in the month at 1.30 p.m. Average attendance 22 toddlers.

Child Welfare Clinic.

The Congregational Chapel, Whinney Lane, Streethouse.

Monday, at 1.30 p.m. Average attendance 29 babies.

Child Welfare Clinic.

Wesleyan Chapel, Loscoe Grove. Thursday at 1.30 p.m.

Average attendance 12 babies.

Ultra violet ray treatment was given where necessary at the Child Welfare Clinic, Pontefract.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

These were held weekly on a Tuesday afternoon at the Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone, an average of 31 expectant mothers attending each session. An average of 2 mothers attended for post-natal examination.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost price (free in necessitous cases) to all women attending the Clinics.

Ostermilk (Nos. 1 and 2)	Scotts M.C.F.
Humanised Trufood	Bemax
Cow and Gate	Virol
Lactogol	Virolax
Ovaltine	Farex
Glucodin	Minadex
Colact	Horlicks.

The following were distributed free of charge:-

Lactation Tablets
I.C.D. Tablets
Ferrous Sulphate Tablets
Viteolin Tablets
Adexolin

The following analysis of births occurring during 1950, adjusted by transferred notifications, indicates how the various maternity services and institutions were used.

No. of births occurring in the district during the year.

	L.	S.B.	Total
1. Domiciliary cases	148	1	149
2. Inward Transfers	116	7	123
	264	8	272
3. Outward Transfers	2	-	2
Totals	262	8	270

Inward Transfers.

County General Hospital, Wakefield	38
Walton Hall Maternity Home, Wakefield	41
Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield	25
Hazlewood Maternity Home, Cadcaster	1
Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury	1
The Maternity Hospital, Leeds	5
Northgate Lodge Hospital, Pontefract	5
The Maternity Home, Castleford.	4
Private arrangements	3
	123

For domiciliary confinements the full establishment of staff has operated during the year, comprising three midwives, assisted where necessary by a relief midwife operating from Pontefract. All have cars.

Gas and air analgesia was freely used and was greatly appreciated by the patients. During the year each midwife was also issued with the analgesic drug pethedine, which has proved a most useful weapon in the fight for painless childbirth.

CARE OF THE PREMATURE INFANT.

Fifteen premature infants were notified during the year. In each case a special investigation was made and help given as required. In hospital cases there was close liaison between hospitals and authorities.

PART FOUR

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Routine school medical inspections were carried out in the Featherstone schools during the year.

A clinic session for consultation with the School Medical Officer was held on the first and third Monday in the month at which parents could attend. These clinics are of special value in dealing with the debilitated child. The average attendance for this session was 30.

Cases requiring consultation with a specialist, that is to say orthopaedic cases, ear, nose and throat cases, and eye cases were referred to the appropriate clinics at Pontefract and dealt with there.

Minor Ailment Clinics, in the charge of the school nurse were held daily for one hour. An average of 8 children per day attended these sessions.

The appointment of an additional Assistant County Medical Officer to the Division of which Featherstone forms a part, has considerably eased the burden on the school medical service and regular annual inspections will now be possible.

Regular Speech Clinics are held at Featherstone by Miss N. Lazenby, Speech Therapist, who commenced duty on the 1st September, 1950.

PART FIVE

HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service has been operated throughout the year by two nurses and a relief nurse. Over 200 cases have been nursed and over 7,000 visits made.

PART SIX

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Much good work has been done under this heading during the year. A Health Visitor for Pontefract visited the Pontefract General Infirmary daily, and by maintaining close co-operation with her colleagues in Featherstone, she has been able on the one hand to furnish background histories of patients where such information was of importance, and on the other hand she has given early information of the discharge of patients from hospital whom the personal health services might assist.

Home Helps.

The demand for this service has been maintained.

PART SEVEN

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health is a responsibility of a Sub-Committee of the County Council. Work under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 and 1930, has been undertaken by a Duly Authorised Officer living in Pontefract. He is Mr. R.S.H. Battye, of 27 Grove Lea Crescent, Pontefract; telephone number Pontefract 813. We have had one Mental Deficiency Social Worker, Miss Simons, for work under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

PART EIGHT

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The Ambulance Service in Featherstone is now operated by the County Council, and its administration is the responsibility of the County Ambulance Officer.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF

FEATHERSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council:

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1950, the Twenty-Fourth I have had the honour of placing before you.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY: The water supply, which is purchased in bulk from Wakefield Corporation waterworks and distributed via 2 storage reservoirs has been satisfactory in quality throughout the year. The supply has been constant, but the pressures in the higher parts of the district have been far from satisfactory, some houses being without water for part of the day on many occasions. This state of affairs will be remedied by the completion of the water tower now in course of erection, but progress is regrettably slow, mainly due to shortage of materials. Every effort should be made to secure priority for this work as the position is deteriorating with the increase in the number of houses.

All the houses in your area are connected to the public main.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE

During the year, 47 privy closets and 2 pail closets were converted to water closets and 3 additional water closets provided for old property. 22 water closets were provided for new property.

At the end of the year there were:-

3877	water closets
31	waste water closets
26	pail closets
141	privy closets

All the built-up areas of the district are sewered with the exception of the Wood Lane area where the houses are drained to cesspools, and cesspools are used at several isolated houses throughout the district. The total number of cesspools in use is 61 and these are regularly emptied by means of a mechanical cesspool emptier.

The two sewage works have given satisfactory service during the year.

Scavenging is done by direct labour and has been satisfactorily carried out during the year.

The estimated weight of refuse collected was 9,190 tons. Of this quantity 9,158 tons were disposed of by tipping and 32 tons recovered as salvage.

Salvage of materials of further use and for which an economical market could be found was carried out during the year, and the following materials were salvaged and sold:-

Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
12.	5.	1.	0.	Waste Paper	69.	11.	9.
16.	6.	1.	0.	Kitchen Waste	44.	6.	6.
2.	18.	0.	0.	Heavy Scrap Iron	8.	14.	0.
	13.	0.	0.	Light Scrap Iron.		13.	0.
32.	2.	2.	0.		£ 123.	5.	3.

The sale price of waste paper was low during the early part of the year and salvage practically ceased. It has now risen and every effort is now being made to recover the maximum amount.

NUISANCES: 501 Nuisances were discovered, the majority of which were abated as the result of informal action.

It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in 59 cases, of these 57 were abated without recourse to legal action, and 2 carried out in default by Council workmen.

REGULATED TRADES: Only one "offensive trade" is established in the district, that of tripe boiler. This was operated during the year without nuisance.

FACTORIES: The term Factory includes premises large and small where articles are made, altered or repaired for purpose of gain. There are 37 such premises on the Register, and 74 inspections were made of these premises during the year.

RODENT CONTROL: During the year 93 premises were baited (prebait and poison) against rats. These were mostly small infestations, but included several allotments. 224 dead rats and 14 dead mice were picked up, which indicates that a large number of rats were killed.

The Council's own premises, sewage works and refuse tip were treated at 3 monthly intervals. A sewer test was carried out in June and with one exception the bait was untouched. In this one case it was thought that heavy rain had washed away the bait and this found correct when subsequent baiting showed no take. In the face of this evidence, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries had no hesitation in excusing this Authority from any further sewer test during the year.

HOUSING: The demand for houses shows no sign of abating, and at the time of writing this report we have a waiting list of 751.

During the year under review only 4 houses and 8 bungalows were completed by the local authority, and 2 houses by private enterprise.

The number of post war houses built is as follows:-

Year	No. of houses erected		
	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Total
1946	42	-	42
1947	84	4	88
1948	114	-	114
1949	154	-	154
1950	12	2	14
Totals	406	6	412

During the year, 185 houses were dealt with under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. Of these 122 were repaired as a result of informal action, and Statutory Notices were served in respect of 63.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD: By the Centralisation of Slaughtering by the Ministry of Food, the slaughter of animals for Food in your area is confined to pigs slaughtered for private pig keepers, but considerable activity is called for in the inspection of "other foods". During the year the following articles were condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Tinned and Untinned Meat	130¼ lbs
Tinned Rabbit	7 tins
Carrots	3 tins
Tomatoes	44 tins
Milk	92 tins
Beans	22 tins
Macedoines	1 tin

Pilchards	1 tin
Salmon	2 tins
Rhubarb	2 tins
Sauce	2 bottles
Essence	1 bottle
Crawfish	2 tins
Jam	15 lbs
Pineapple Chunks	2 tins
Plums	5 tins
Bacon and Ham	112 lbs
Dutch Brawn	41½ lbs
Peas	15 tins
Marmalade	13 tins
Mixed Vegetables	1 tin
Shredded Wheat	1 pkt.
Soup	42 tins
Oysters	1 tin
Beetroot	2 tins
Meat and Fish Paste	2 tins
Peaches	2 tins
Pears	1 tin
Spaghetti	1 tin
Grapefruit Juice	1 tin
Herrings	1 tin
Greengages	2 tins
Coffee	1 bottle
Sandwich Spread	1 bottle
Bread (loaves)	340 loaves
Dough	10 Stones

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949: The following licences have been issued during the year:-

Dealers	Tuberculin Tested	14
Supplementary	Tuberculin Tested	5

Dealers	Pasteurised	15
Supplementary	Pasteurised	6
Dealers	Sterilised	16
Supplementary	Sterilised	1

The greater proportion of milk sold in the district is bottled.

THE DEPARTMENT: The Staff of the Department consists of Chief Sanitary Inspector, one additional Sanitary Inspector and one clerk, and from my staff I have had full co-operation throughout the year.

My relations with the Medical Officer of Health have been of the happiest nature and my thanks are due to him for advice and assistance rendered throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. HILSLEY.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.